

country, but who also endeavors to do what he can for justice and decency as regards mankind at large, and who therefore feels obliged to judge all other nations by their conduct on any given occasion."

February 6,  
1915.

*To Sir George Otto Trevelyan, England:*  
"Have you seen a copy of the little book I have published, called \* America and the World War?' I believe that you will like the stands I there take. I am sick at heart over the actions of Wilson and Bryan. Tell your son George that I have been quoting again and again the extracts he gives of John Bright's letters to Sumner when Palmerston and Gladstone went wrong in our Civil War and am doing all that I can now to preach the same doctrine that John Bright did at that time. Of course, if I had been President, I would have gone to any extreme necessary to put the United States on the side of justice and humanity and civilization in this contest."

April 2,  
1915.

*To His Excellency, Jules J. Jusserand, Washington,*  
D. C.: "Will you present my very warm thanks to M. Eenault for the essay of 'War and International Law,' which he has sent me ? I entirely agree with his thesis that neutrals who sign conventions have a duty to stand up for them. I shall never accept the view that neutrality between right and wrong is proper. I shall never accept the view that all wars are to be condemned alike, or that all kinds of peace are to be glorified. I put

righteousness as  
the end. Usually peace is the means to  
righteousness; but  
occasionally war offers the only means by which  
righteous-  
ness can be achieved/

April 6,  
1915.

To F. W. WUtridge, New York: "It is all I  
can do to  
control myself in writing. Of course what  
ought to  
have been done by this Administration was to  
have taken  
the *Eitel Frederick* and announced that we  
would hold her  
until we were ourselves satisfied with the  
reparation for the  
sinking of the *Frye*; and when Germany  
torpedoed these